

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
7 March 2002 (07.03.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/18992 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷:

G02B 6/00

(74) Agent: HENDRICKSEN, Mark, W.; Wells, St. John, Roberts, Gregory & Matkin, P.S., Suite 1300, 601 West First Avenue, Spokane, WA 99201-3828 (US).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/26548

(22) International Filing Date: 24 August 2001 (24.08.2001)

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

09/649,823 28 August 2000 (28.08.2000) US

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

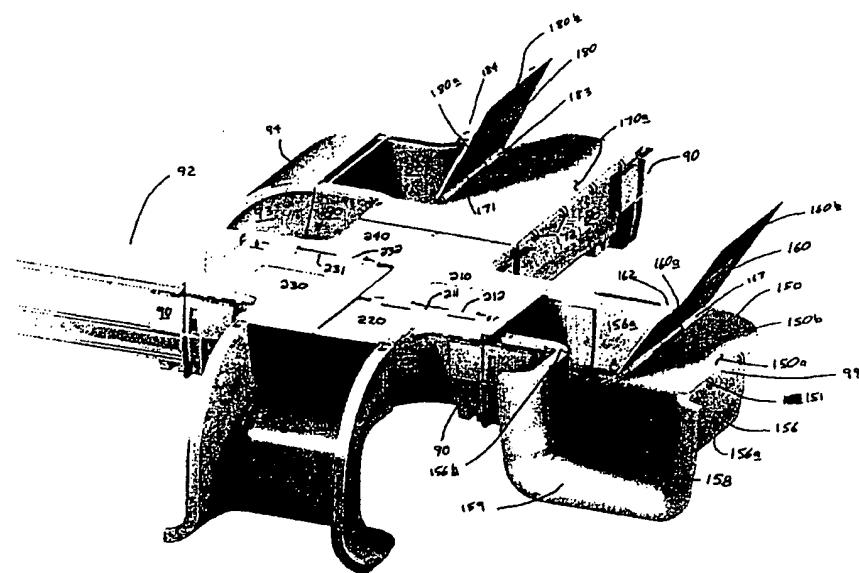
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): TELECT, INC. [US/US]; 2111 North Molter Road, Liberty Lake, WA 99019-0665 (US).

Published:

— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: FIBER TROUGH JUNCTION COVER SYSTEM





For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

DESCRIPTION

FIBER TROUGH JUNCTION COVER SYSTEM

Technical Field

5 This invention pertains to a system for the management and routing of fiber optic cables, more particularly to a cover system for covering troughs and junctions while still providing access to the interior of the troughs and junctions, even where there is limited clearance height above the troughs and junctions.

10 Background Art

In the telecommunications industry there are numerous locations where a significant amount of fiber optic cable must be routed within a facility or from one facility to another. The routing within a facility may be from one piece of equipment to another, or from outside lines coming into a central office and to fiber optic connectors where they are connected to equipment within the facility.

15 The number of fibers may be great and the fibers must all be handled with great care to avoid damage to the fiber cable, which hinders its performance.

In a typical facility, fiber optic troughs are normally used to carry or route the fiber optic cables. Although not necessarily, in most facilities the troughs are located 20 overhead and over the location of the fiber optic distribution frames, bays and equipment.

In certain types of facilities, a significant trough network is needed to contain and route the fiber cables. The installation time and expense can be substantial for said trough systems. The installation time and expense is further increased when the troughs, 25 trough supports and junctions are not readily adaptable to the configuration desired in the facility and when the troughs, couplings, junctions, downfalls and other equipment do not readily or easily assemble, or when tools such as screwdrivers are required for installation. The typical prior art system requires numerous screws to secure the covers and other components together.

30 The design, layout and assembly of these trough systems are further complicated because of the unique nature of fiber cables and how the fiber cable must be placed, routed and managed. In the management of fiber optic cables, it is important to maintain a minimum bend radius to protect the fiber optic cables. One typical standard minimum bend radius is one and one-half inches, while another standard minimum bend radius is thirty millimeters (30mm).

It is also desirable to minimize the number and size of bumps, cracks, holes and other deviations from a smooth surface to which the fibers are exposed, or on which the fibers are supported.

For many years there has been an unsatisfied need to reduce the assembly time and/or expense by providing a trough system which minimizes or eliminates the need for the use of screws and other time consuming fasteners and holders, while still providing a trough system which protects the integrity of the fiber cables.

This invention provides a new trough system which reduces the assembly and installation time and expense of a trough and junction system, and also provides better access in low overhead clearance situations.

In fiber optic trough systems, it is sometimes desirable to provide a cover for the interior of the trough system to prevent dust, parts, tools and other debris from falling into the interior of the fiber trough. It is also typically necessary to have reasonable access to the interior of the trough being covered, especially without having to relocate or move the cover system.

There are currently trough covers which snap on and off and must be taken off and temporarily located or stored elsewhere, while the fibers in the trough are being accessed. It becomes cumbersome to keep installing and removing the snap on type of covers and the covers are consequently removed and not replaced. The removed covers tend to remain piled on the "cover pile" at certain installations and the customer therefore does not get the benefits of having a cover over the trough junctions.

In prior hinged systems, old hinge technology such as metallic hinges, are utilized and the hinged side is normally attached by fasteners (typically screws) to one side of the trough junction, and it spans the entire width or outer dimensions of the trough junction. When the interior of the trough junction must be accessed, the entire cover (which spans the entire width of the trough junction) must be removed or rotated upward if hinges have been installed on one of the outer sides of the junction.

In the numerous installations in which there is very limited access, the hinge function of the cover cannot therefore be utilized in most cases because it doesn't sufficiently open to allow unhindered access due to the limited overhead clearance. Thus, in many applications, these covers likewise end up in the "trough cover pile".

A problem in providing covers for typical trough systems is that the trough systems are typically located overhead and there is very limited vertical distance or space above the trough.

An embodiment of this invention provides a junction cover system for covering a junction element, said junction cover system preferably including two hinges for more desirable access, which allows better access in more limited clearance situations.

Providing a trough cover system is further compounded by the trough junctions 5 because trough junctions typically have a greater span to cover, much greater than the width of the fiber cable troughs. In order to provide reasonable hinged access to junctions in the common limited overhead clearance scenario, a dual and/or split hinged cover is preferably utilized.

10 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Preferred embodiments of the invention are described below with reference to the accompanying drawings, which are briefly described below.

15 Figure 1 is a perspective view of embodiments of the invention contemplated by this invention, including a trough junction cover system for an elbow, a tee and a full or four-way junction;

20 Figure 2 is a top perspective view the embodiment of the elbow junction primary cover shown in Figure 1;

25 Figure 3 is a bottom perspective view of the embodiment of the elbow junction primary cover illustrated in Figure 2;

30 Figure 4 is a top perspective view of an embodiment of the elbow junction secondary cover, as also shown in Figure 1;

35 Figure 5 is a bottom perspective view of an embodiment of the elbow junction secondary cover, as also shown in Figure 1;

Figure 6 is a top view an embodiment of a tee junction primary cover as contemplated by this invention, and as shown in Figure 1;

Figure 7 is a side view the embodiment of the tee junction primary cover shown in Figure 6;

Figure 8 is an elevation view the embodiment of the tee junction primary cover shown in Figure 6;

Figure 9 is a top view of an embodiment of a tee junction secondary cover 180, as also shown in Figure 1;

Figure 10 is a side view of the embodiment of the tee junction secondary cover shown in Figure 9;

Figure 11 is an elevation view of the embodiment of the tee junction secondary cover shown in Figure 9;

Figure 12 is a bottom perspective view of an embodiment of the primary four way junction cover, as also shown in Figure 1;

Figure 13 is a top perspective view of an embodiment of the primary four way junction cover, as also shown in Figure 1;

5 Figure 14 is a top perspective view of an embodiment of the secondary four way junction cover, as also shown in Figure 1; and

Figure 15 is a bottom perspective view of an embodiment of the secondary four way junction cover, as also shown in Figure 1.

10 **Best Modes for Carrying Out the Invention and Disclosure of Invention**

Many of the fastening, connection, manufacturing and other means and components utilized in this invention are widely known and used in the field of the invention described, and their exact nature or type is not necessary for an understanding and use of the invention by a person skilled in the art or science; therefore, they will 15 not be discussed in significant detail. Furthermore, the various components shown or described herein for any specific application of this invention can be varied or altered as anticipated by this invention and the practice of a specific application or embodiment of any element may already be widely known or used in the art or by persons skilled in the art or science; therefore, each will not be discussed in significant detail.

20 The terms "a", "an", and "the" as used in the claims herein are used in conformance with long-standing claim drafting practice and not in a limiting way. Unless specifically set forth herein, the terms "a", "an", and "the" are not limited to one of such elements, but instead mean "at least one".

25 The term latch is used herein in a broad sense, and covers numerous different mechanisms of attachment/detachment, including each component of a latch such as corresponding and complementary components which interact with one another. The term latch as used herein is in no way to be limited to the configuration(s) shown in the drawings or described herein. The term latch as used herein, by way of example but not limitation, would therefore include structures which fasten or retain, such as a 30 flexible member with a detent or a tab contained thereon, which would then interact with a corresponding and complementary component (also referred to as a latch), which may be a detent or a tab. Latch is intended to cover each of the configurations or structures that attach or fasten to one another in a complementary way, or would for example allow a component to attach to the side wall of the trough. Further the term 35 latch is intended to cover each of the two complementary components which interact or complement each other.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of embodiments of the invention contemplated by this invention, including a trough junction cover system for an elbow junction 156, a tee junction 80, and a full junction 200 (or four-way junction).

The elbow junction 156 has an interior with a bottom wall 158, a first elbow side wall 156a and a second elbow side wall 156b. Elbow junction primary cover 150 is shown pivotally attached to the top 99 of the first side wall 156a of elbow junction 156 via snap clips 151. Elbow junction primary cover 150 has a first end 150a which is pivotally attached to elbow junction 156, and an elbow junction second end 150b which may be pivoted about the elbow junction first end 150a.

10 Elbow junction secondary cover 160 is shown with a first end 160a, a second end 160b, latches 162, snap clips 163 about pivot rod 152. As can be seen from Figure 1, elbow junction secondary cover 160 may be opened individually and separate from the opening of elbow junction primary cover 150 to allow easy access to the interior 158 of elbow junction 156. Secondary cover 160 may be pivoted or rotated to point 15 where it rests on the top of primary cover 150 to free up the operator's hands to deal with the task at hand.

It is also apparent from Figure 1 that elbow that the combination of primary cover 150 and secondary cover 160 may both be pivoted about the first end 150a of primary cover 150, thereby allowing full access to the interior 158 of the elbow junction 20 156.

Figure 1 also shows a fiber optic cable junction cover system for a tee junction 80, wherein tee junction primary cover 170 has tee junction primary cover first end 170a, tee junction primary cover second end 170b and a pivot rod 171 at its second end. Tee junction secondary cover 180 likewise has a first end 180a, a second end 25 180b, latches 184 (flexible members with tabs) and snap clips 183 to pivotally attach to pivot rod 171. Tee junction secondary cover 180 is pivotally attached to primary cover 170 via snap clips 183 on pivot rod 171.

Figure 1 also illustrates a cover system for a four way intersection junction trough 200, which is a combination of two hinged combinations of primary and 30 secondary covers over the junction for flexible access even in situations with limited overhead clearance. In the first cover, primary cover 210 is pivotally attached to secondary cover 220 via pivot rod 211 and snap clasps 212, which covers part of the junction. In order to complete the covering of the junction while still providing access, a second primary cover 230 is pivotally attached to a second secondary cover 240 via 35 pivot rod 231 and snap clips 232.

Figure 1 also shows a downspout 91 transition, a trumpet 159 transition, a basis trough 92, couplings 90, downspout 93 with downspout cover 94.

Figure 2 is a top perspective view the embodiment of the elbow junction primary cover 150, as also shown in Figure 1. The primary cover 150 has a first end 150a and 5 a second end 150b, with the first end including snap clips 151 which facilitate and provide the pivotable mount to the top of a side wall of the elbow junction.

At the second end 150b of the elbow junction primary cover 150 is a pivot rod 152, to which the secondary cover pivotably mounts to provide the axis of rotation between the primary cover 150 and the secondary cover shown in Figure 4.

10 Figure 3 is a bottom perspective view of the embodiment of the elbow junction primary cover 150 illustrated in Figure 2, and further illustrates the pivot rod 152 and the snap clips 151.

15 Figure 4 is a top perspective view of an embodiment of the elbow junction secondary cover 160, as also shown in Figure 1. The elbow junction secondary cover 160 has a first end 160a and a second end 160b. The first end 160 has snap clips 163 which facilitate the pivotable mounting or attachment of the first end 160a of the elbow junction secondary cover 160 to the elbow junction primary cover 150, as can be seen.

20 Figure 4 also shows latches 162, which in this case are flexible tabs which interact with a recessed area on or near the top of a side wall of the junction trough to help secure or fasten the second end 160b of the secondary cover 160 to the elbow junction.

Figure 5 is a bottom perspective view of an embodiment of the elbow junction secondary cover 160, as shown in Figure 4, and further illustrates the like numbered items shown in Figure 4, which will not be repeated here.

25 Figure 6 is a top view an embodiment of a tee junction primary cover 170 as contemplated by this invention, and as shown in Figure 1. Figure 6 illustrates tee junction primary cover 170 with a first end 170 and a second end 170b. The first end 170a pivotally attaches at or near the top of a side wall of the tee junction via snap clips 172. The second end 170b includes pivot rods 171 to provide the axis of 30 rotation and facilitate the pivotal attachment of the tee junction secondary cover to the primary cover 170.

Figure 7 is a side view the embodiment of the tee junction primary cover 170 shown in Figure 6, and shows the snap clips 172 and latches 174. Latches 174 are 35 flexible members with tabs at the end and interact with a detent or tab aperture, which would be complementary latches, on the top of a side wall of the tee junction being covered.

Figure 8 is an elevation view the embodiment of the tee junction primary cover shown in Figure 6, and also illustrates snap clips 172, latches 174, pivot rod 171 and snap clips 172.

Figure 9 is a top view of an embodiment of a tee junction secondary cover 180, as also shown in Figure 1. Figure 9 illustrates a first end 180a and a second end 180b of the tee junction secondary cover 180, with the first end 180a pivotally attaching the second end 170b of the tee junction primary cover 170 via snap clips 183. Latches 184 are flexible members with tabs at the end and interact with a detent or tab aperture (which would be complementary latches) on the top of a side wall of the tee junction 10 being covered.

Figure 10 is a side view of the embodiment of the tee junction secondary cover 180 shown in Figure 9, and shows latches 184 and snap clips 183.

Figure 11 is an elevation view of the embodiment of the tee junction secondary cover 180 shown in Figure 9, and shows snap clips 183, and latches 184.

15 Figure 12 is a bottom perspective view of an embodiment of the primary four way junction cover 210, as also shown in Figure 1, including latches 270 (flexible members with tabs) and snap clips 271.

Figure 13 is a top perspective view of an embodiment of the primary four way junction cover 210, as also shown in Figure 1 and in Figure 12, and illustrates latches 20 270 (flexible members with tabs) and snap clips 271.

Figure 14 is a top perspective view of an embodiment of the secondary four way junction cover 220, as also shown in Figure 1, and illustrates latches 280 (flexible members with tabs) which are complementary to the junction trough, and pivot rod 281.

25 Figure 15 is a bottom perspective view of an embodiment of the secondary four way junction cover 220, as also shown in Figure 1, and illustrates latches 280 (flexible members with tabs) which are complementary to the junction trough, and pivot rod 281.

As will be appreciated by those of reasonable skill in the art, there are numerous embodiments to this invention, and variations of elements and components which may be used, all within the scope of this invention. Embodiments of this invention will be 30 in a trough junction cover and in a trough system which includes such a cover.

One embodiment of this invention for example for the fiber optic cable junction trough cover is comprised of: a junction primary cover with a first end and a second end, the first end being adapted to be pivotally mounted to a trough junction; a junction secondary cover pivotally mounted to the primary cover; such that the primary 35 cover combined with the secondary cover, generally cover the top of the junction. This

same basic cover in combination with a fiber optic cable trough junction would be another example of an embodiment of the invention.

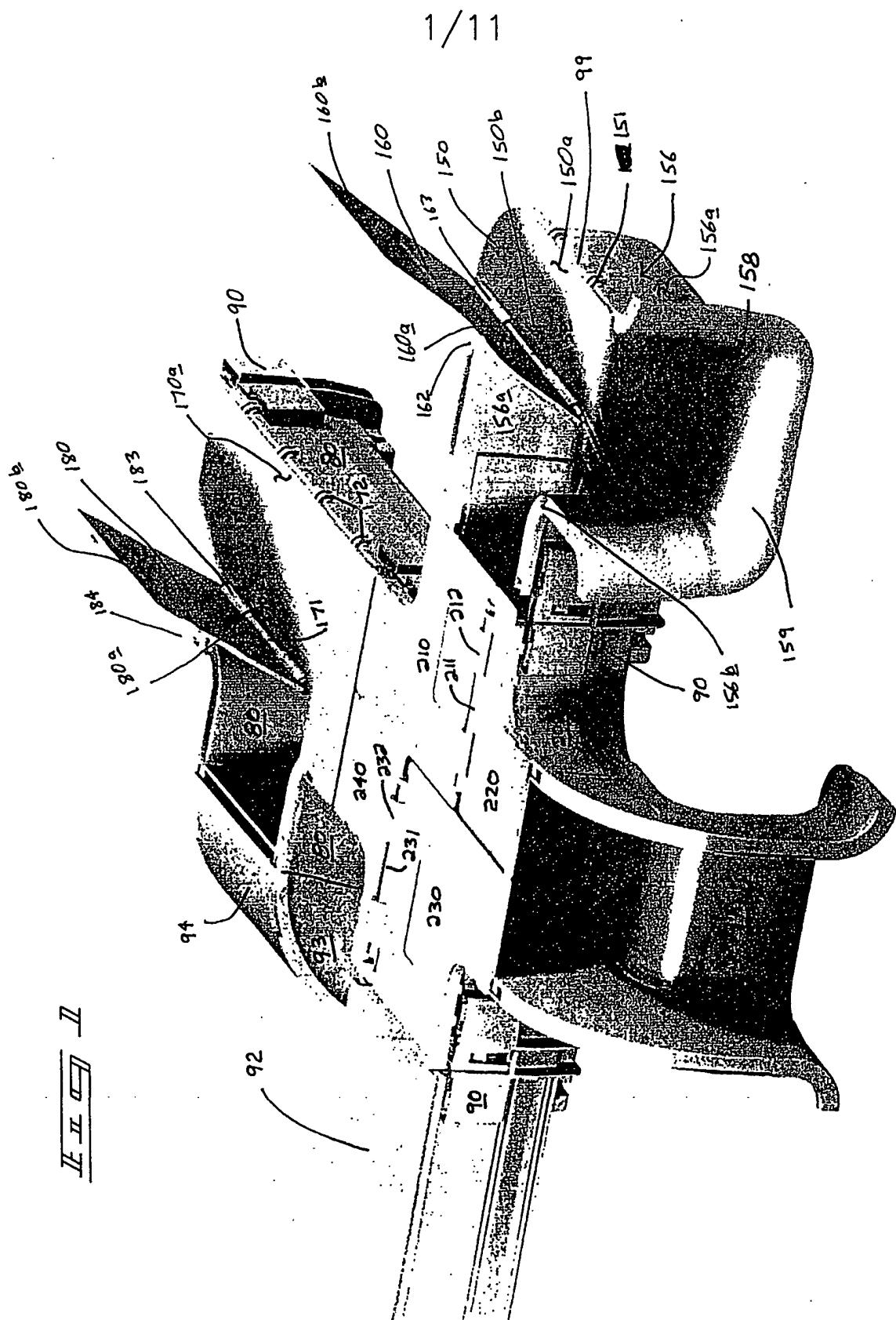
Another example of a fiber optic cable junction trough cover is one which is adapted to cover the top of a fiber optic cable trough junction, the trough cover being 5 comprised of: a junction primary cover with a first end and a second end, the first end being adapted to be pivotally mounted to a trough junction; a junction secondary cover with a first end and a second end, the first end being pivotally mounted to the primary cover and forming an axis of rotation of the secondary cover about the primary cover, such that the primary cover combined with the secondary cover, generally cover the top 10 of the junction; wherein the axis of rotation of the secondary cover is disposed intermediately between outer boundaries of the junction; and further wherein the distance between the first end and the second end of the secondary cover is less than the distance between the outer boundaries of the junction.

Up until this invention, hinges if any have been along the side or outer 15 boundaries of the junction. What this does is require a greater span of rotation to access the interior of the junction, or the complete removal of the junction cover.

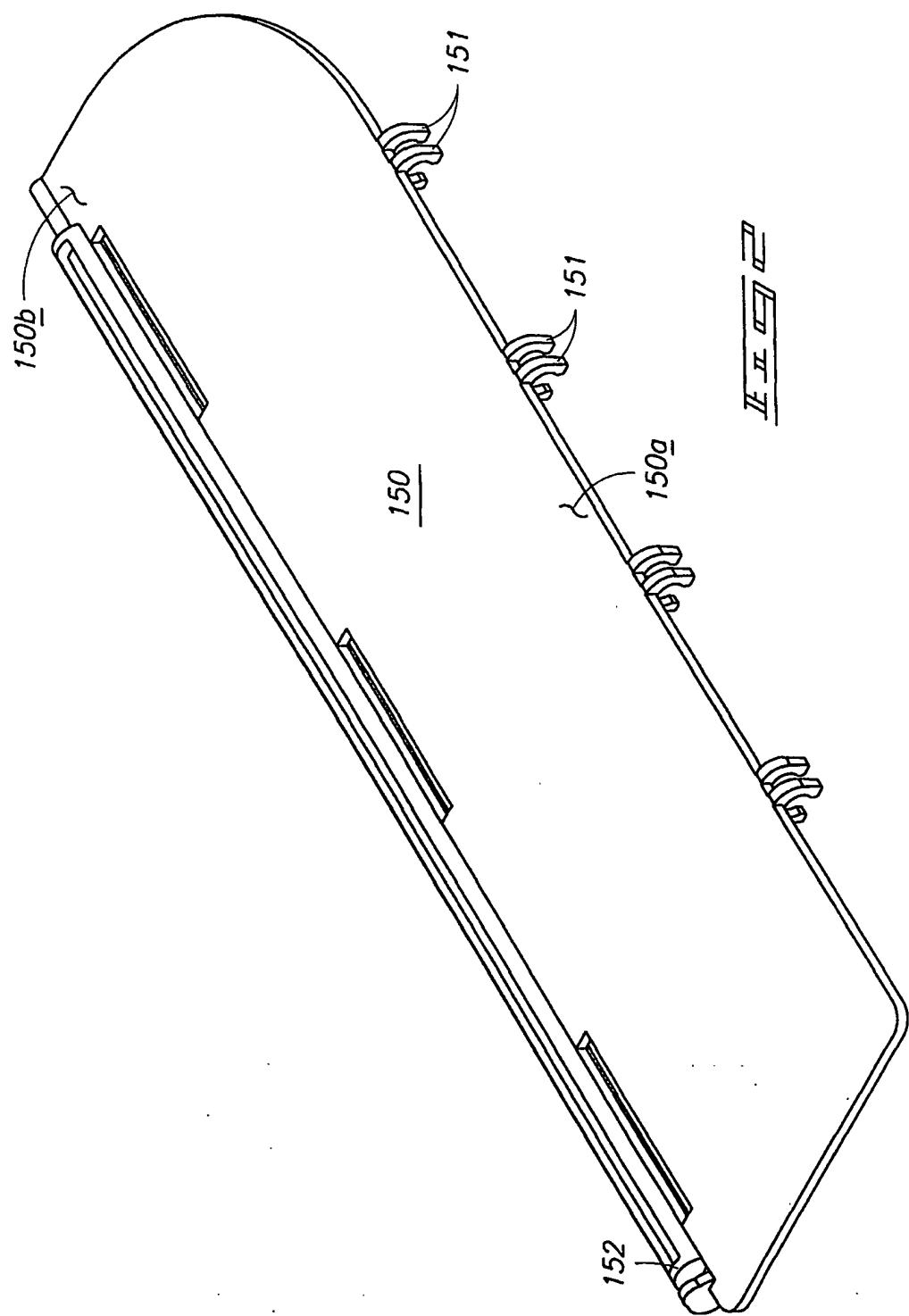
CLAIMS

I claim:

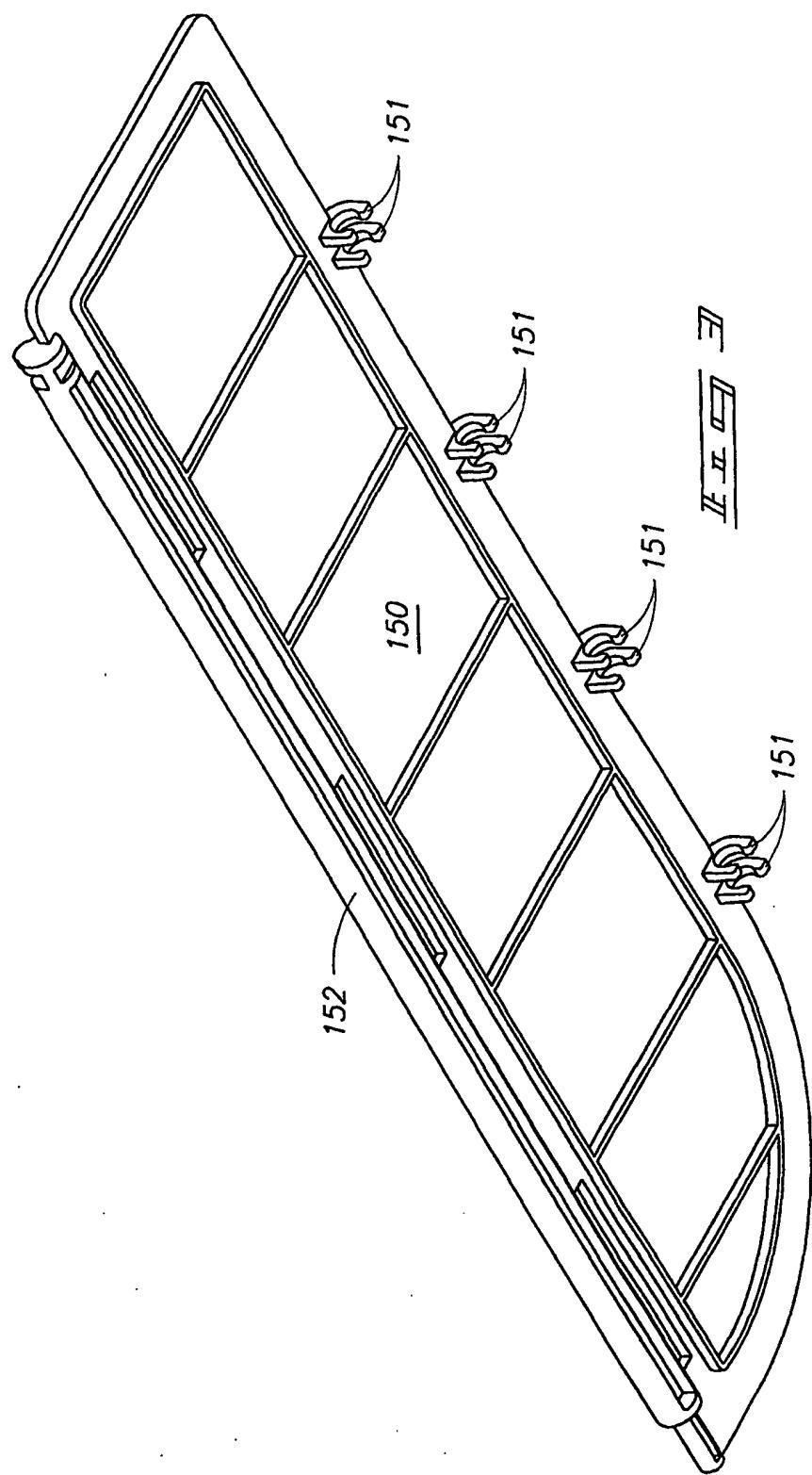
1. A fiber optic cable junction trough cover adapted to cover the top of a fiber optic cable trough junction, the trough cover comprised of:
 - 5 (a) a junction primary cover with a first end and a second end, the first end being adapted to be pivotally mounted to a trough junction;
 - (b) a junction secondary cover pivotally mounted to the primary cover;such that the primary cover combined with the secondary cover, generally cover the top of the junction.
- 10 2. A covered fiber optic cable junction trough system comprising:
 - (a) a fiber optic cable trough junction with a bottom wall, and a plurality of side walls, each side wall having a top;
 - (b) a trough cover adapted to cover the top of the trough junction, the trough cover comprised of:
 - (i) a junction primary cover with a first end and a second end, the first end being pivotally mounted to the trough junction;
 - (ii) a junction secondary cover pivotally mounted to the primary cover;such that the primary cover combined with the secondary cover generally covers the top of the junction.
 - 15 20 3. A fiber optic cable junction trough cover adapted to cover the top of a fiber optic cable trough junction, the trough cover comprised of:
 - (a) a junction primary cover with a first end and a second end, the first end being adapted to be pivotally mounted to a trough junction;
 - (b) a junction secondary cover with a first end and a second end, the first end being pivotally mounted to the primary cover and forming an axis of rotation of the secondary cover about the primary cover, such that the primary cover combined with the secondary cover, generally cover the top of the junction;wherein the axis of rotation of the secondary cover is disposed intermediately between outer boundaries of the junction; and further wherein the distance between the first end and the second end of the secondary cover is less than the distance between the outer boundaries of the junction.
 - 25 30 35



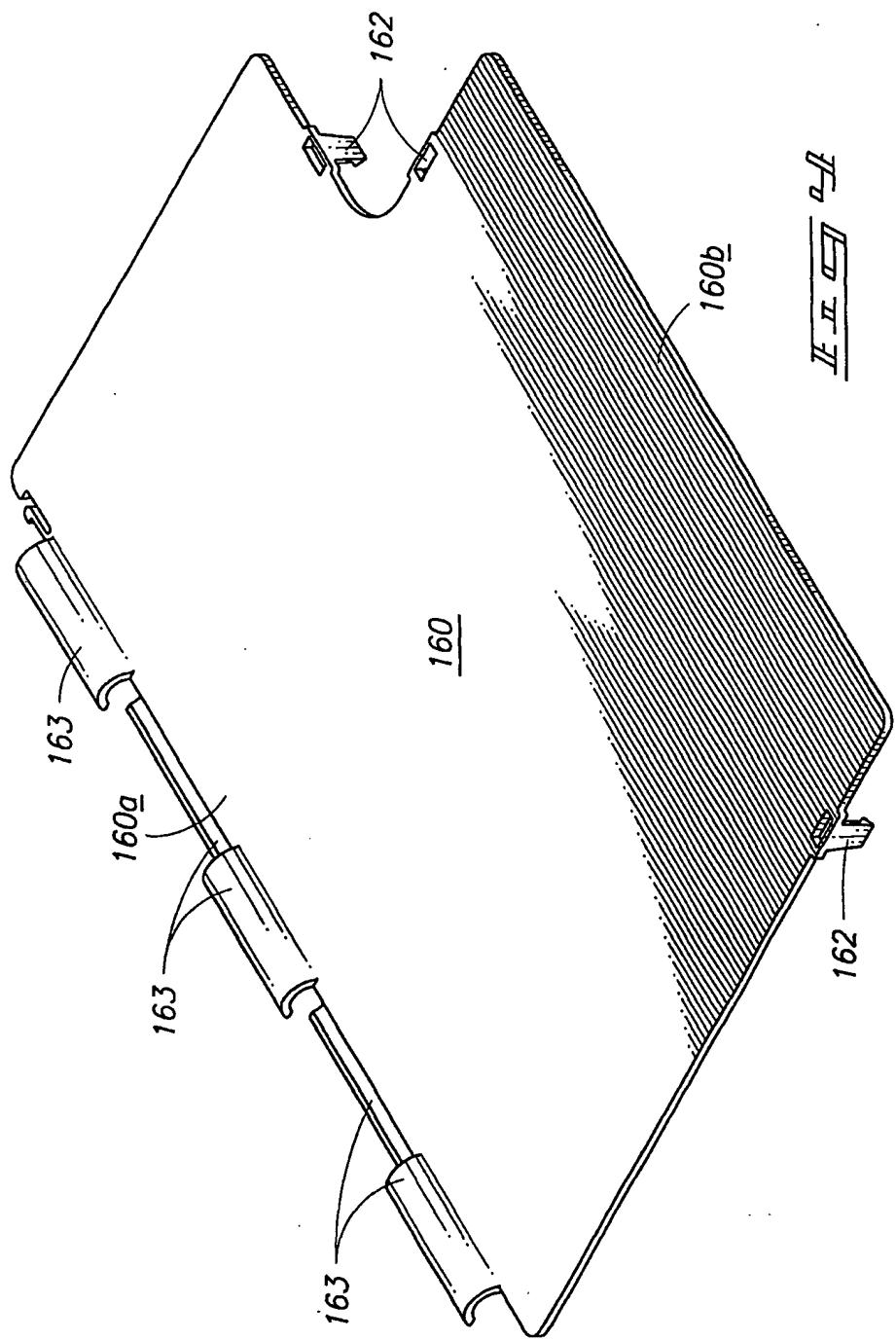
2/11



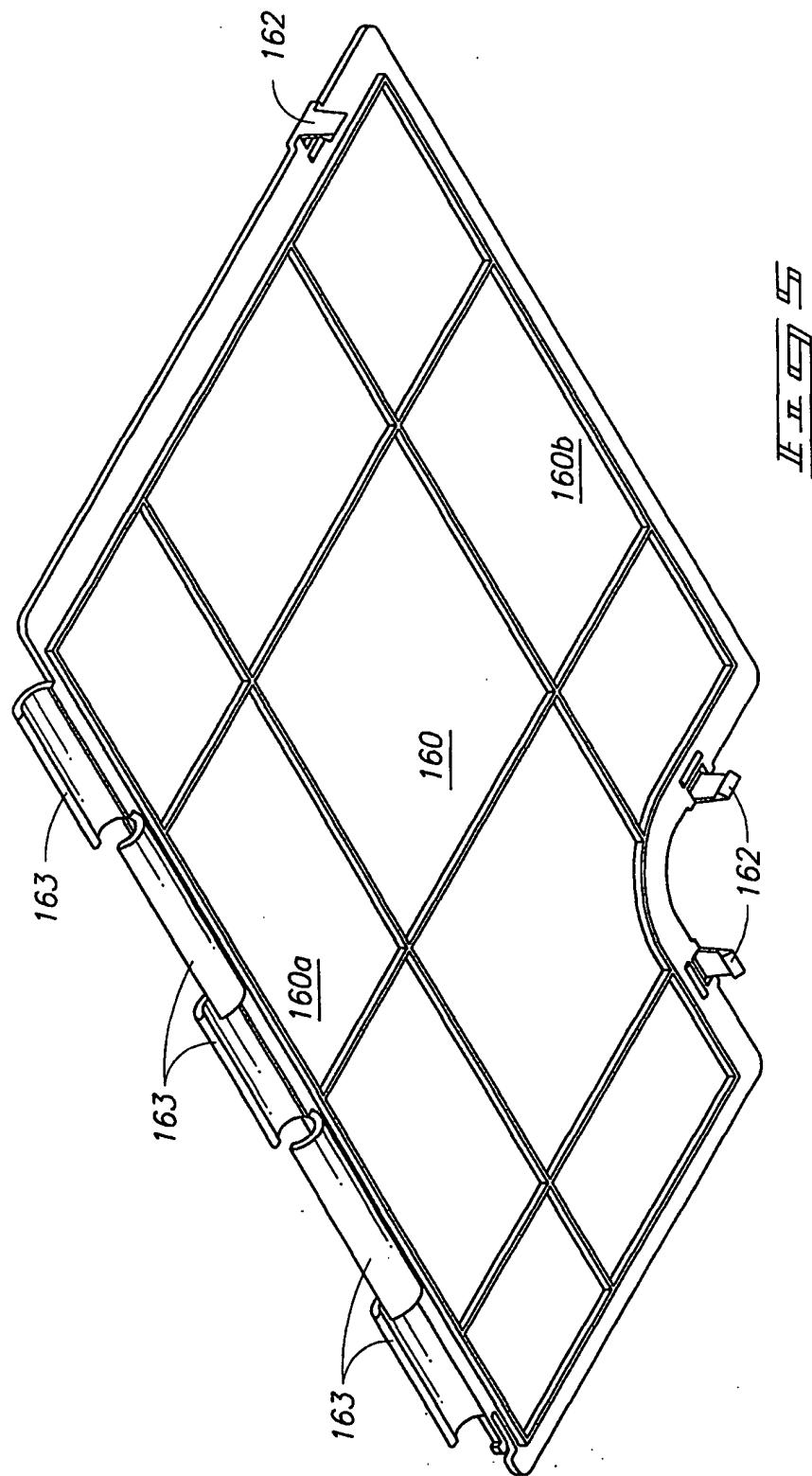
3/11

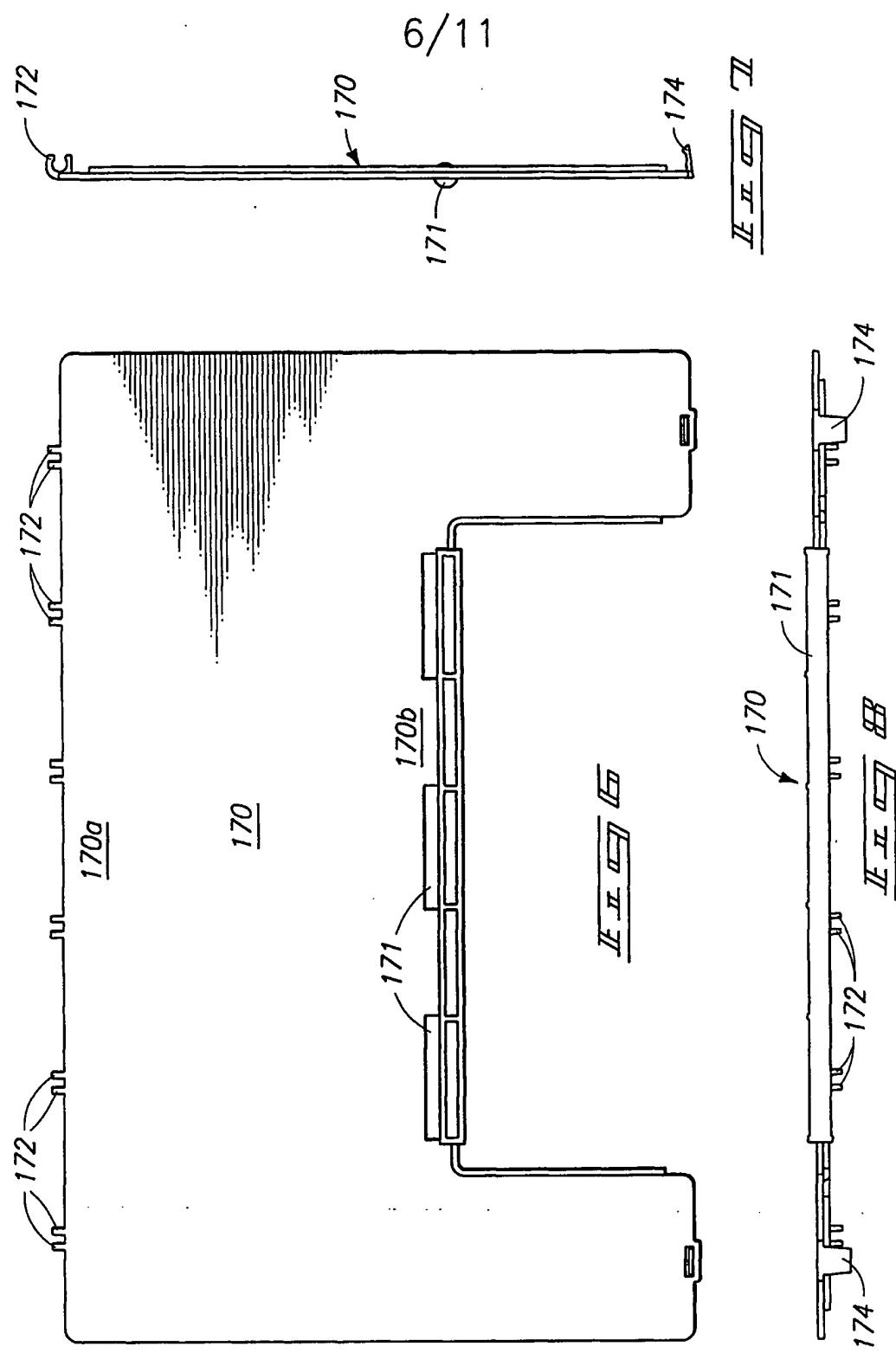


4/11

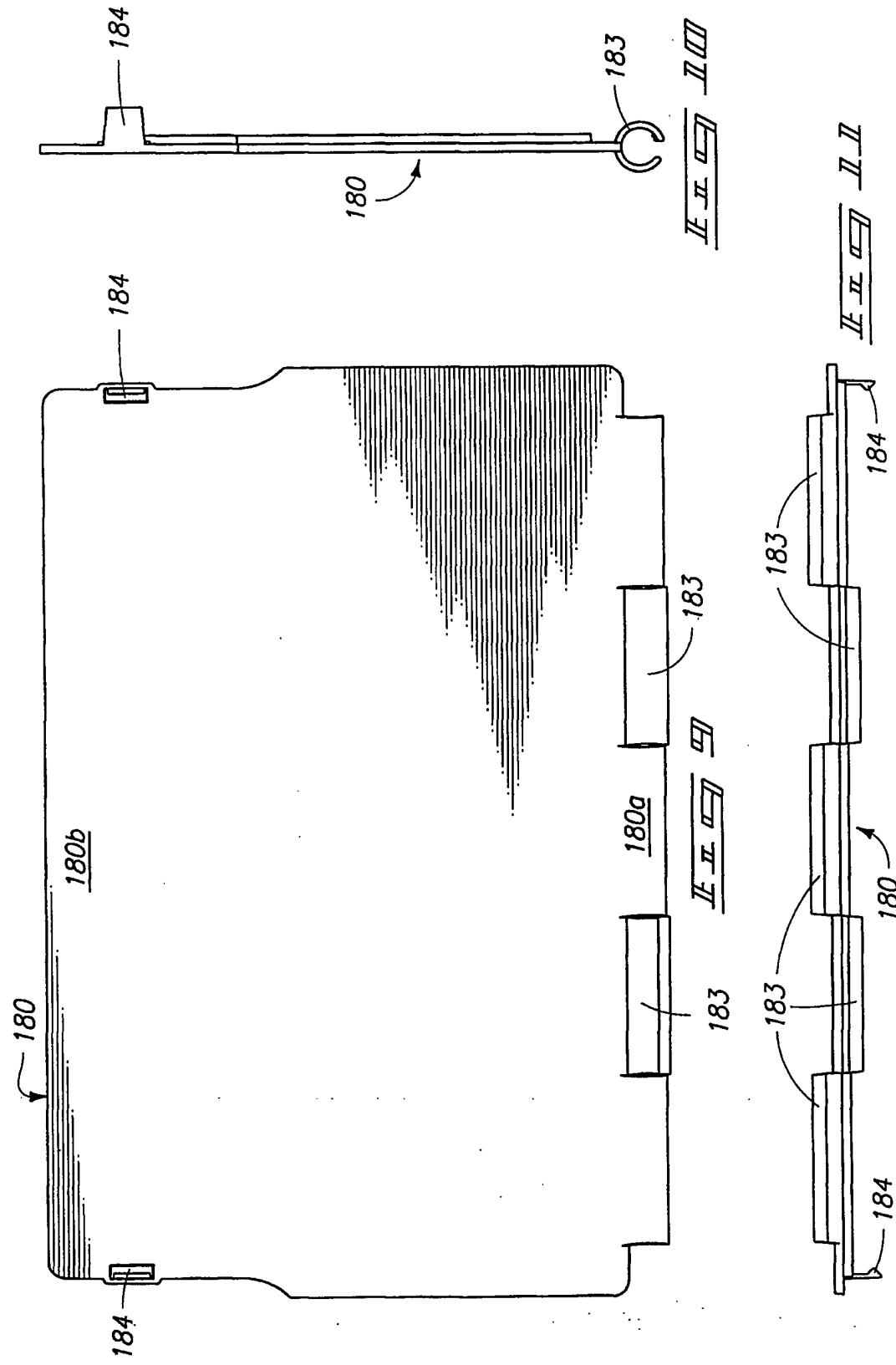


5/11

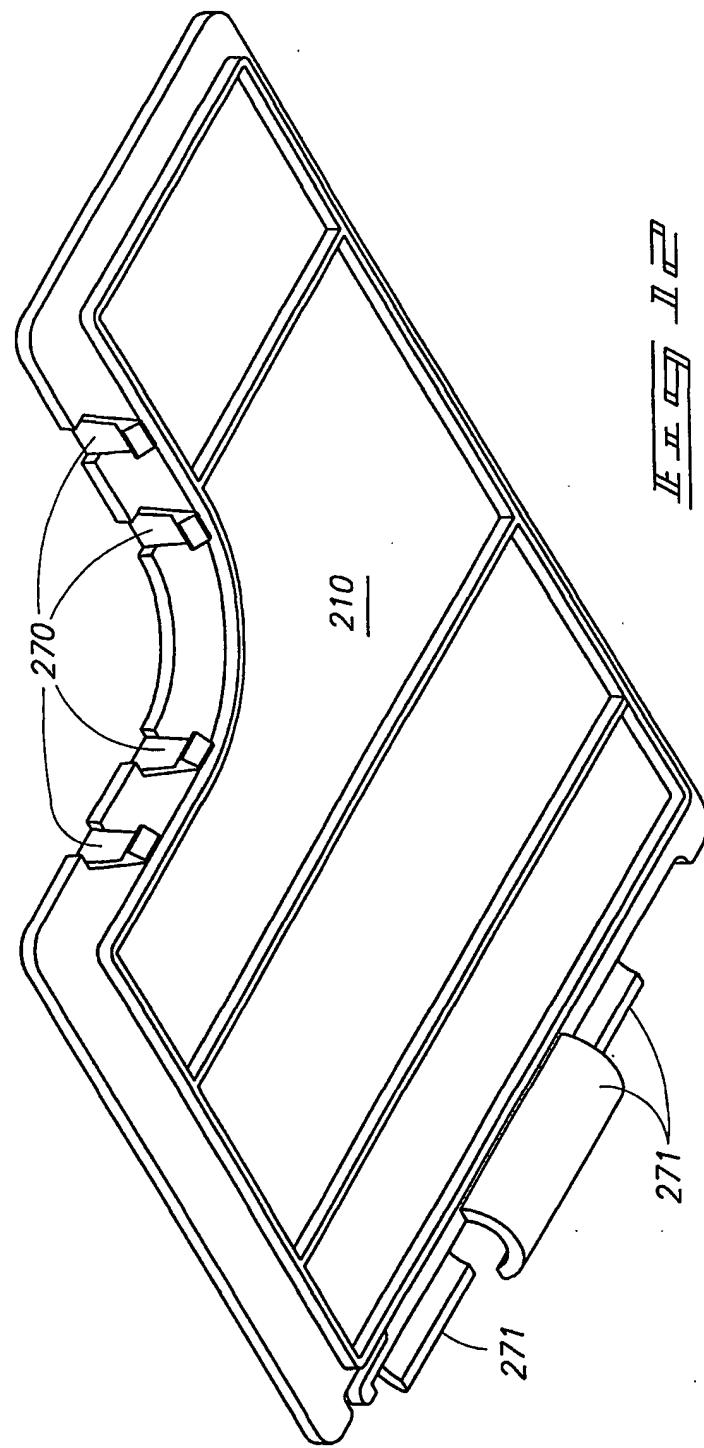




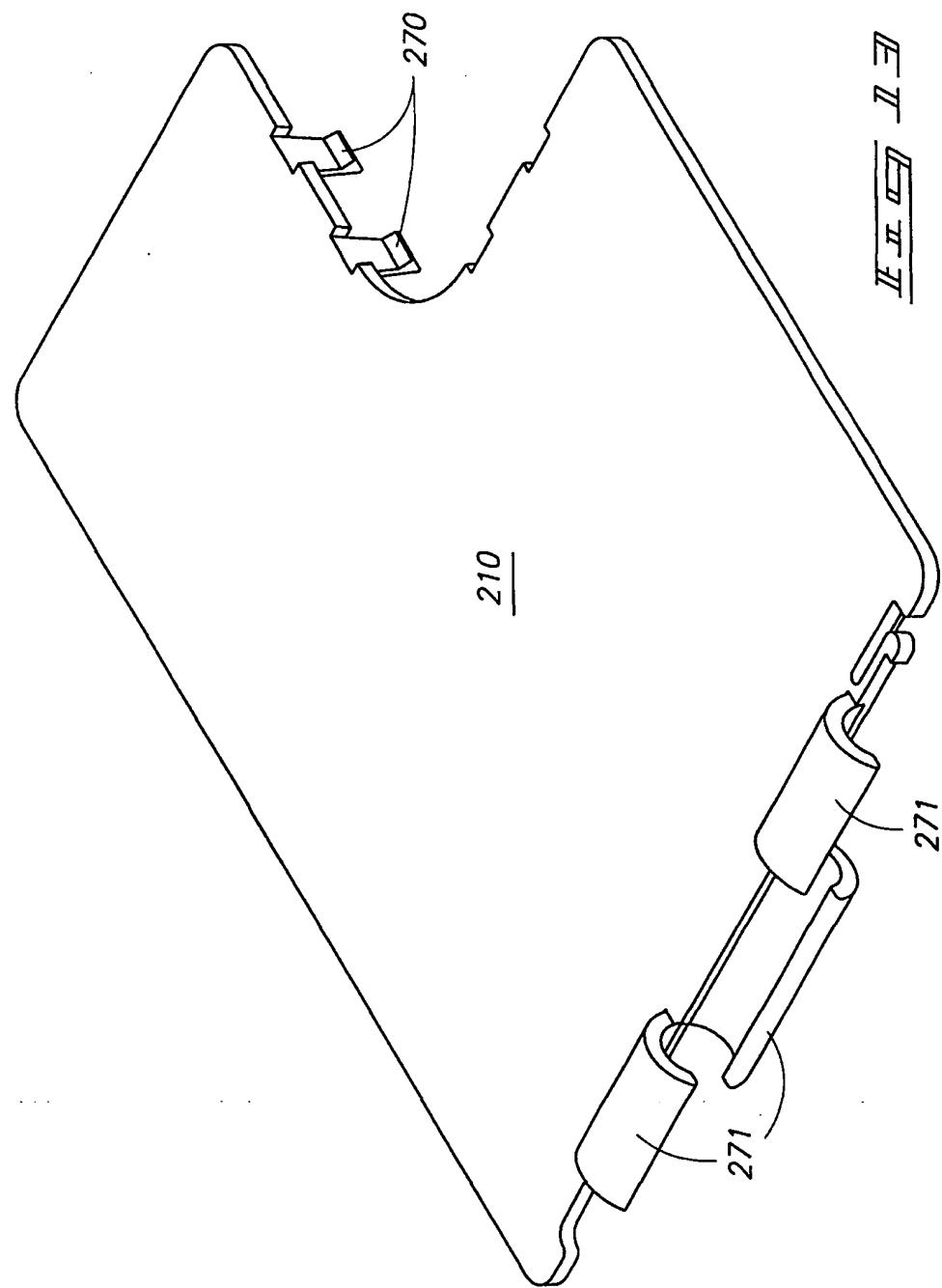
7/11



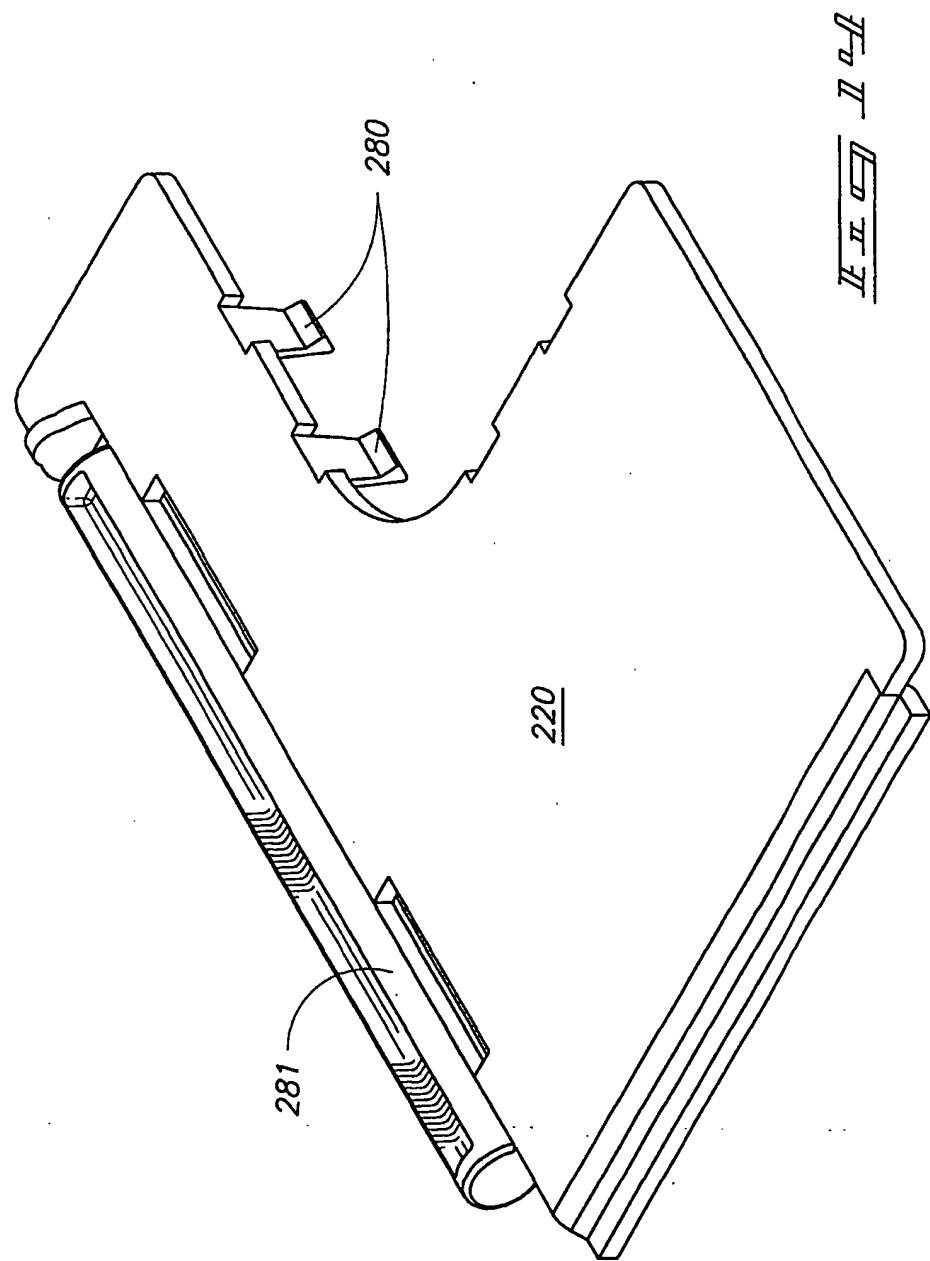
8/11



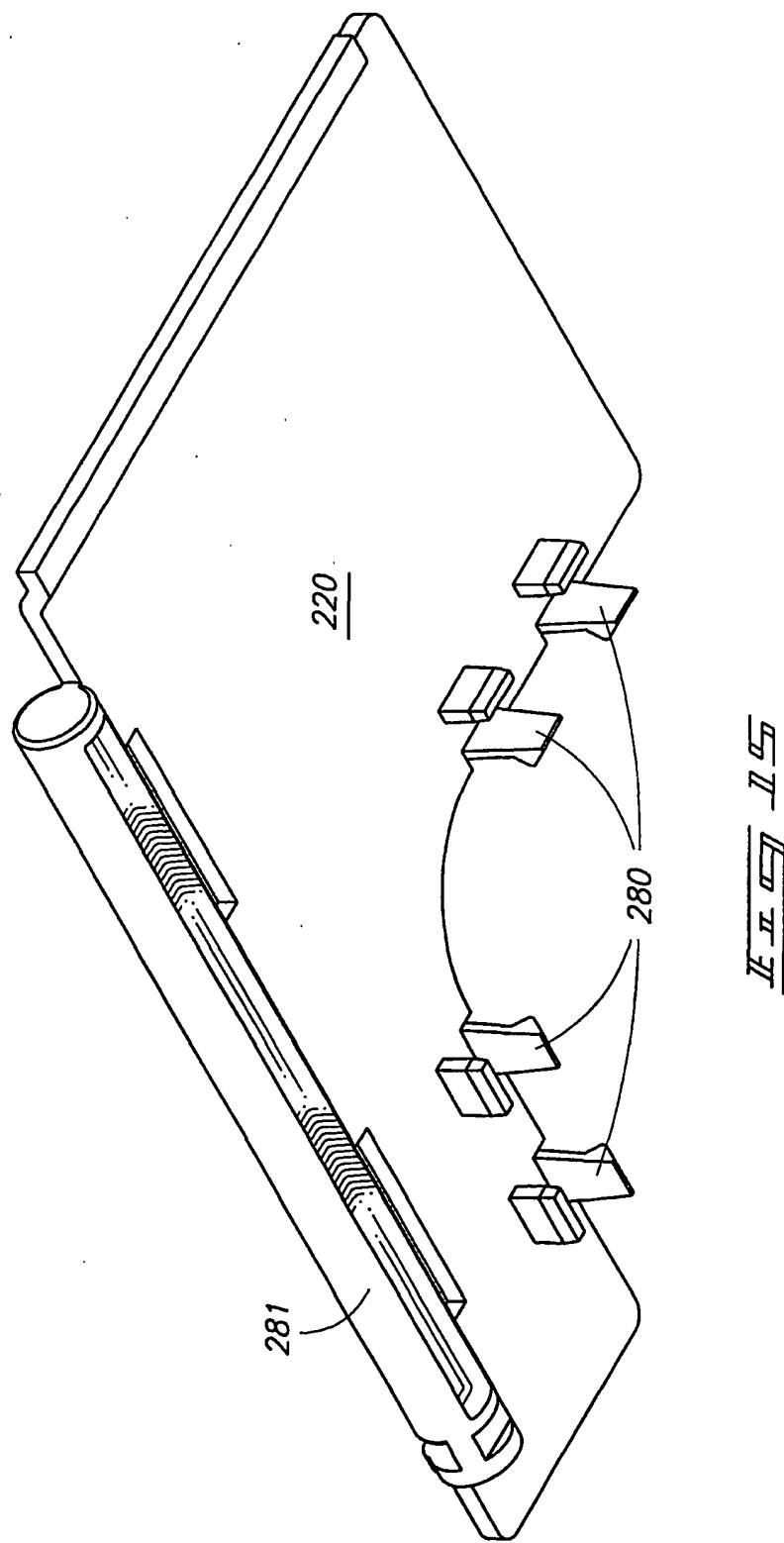
9/11



10/11



11/11



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US01/26548

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G02B 6/00
 US CL : 385/134

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 U.S. : 385/134,135

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

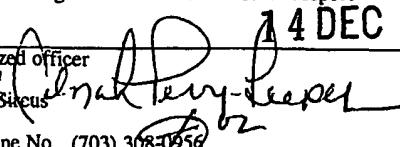
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
✓ X	US 4,891,471 (Ono et al) 02 January 1990 (02.01.1991) Figures 1-13	1-3
✓ Y	US 3,003,794 (Burley) 10 October 1961 (10.10.1961) Figures 1-6	1-3
✓ Y	US 5,792,993 (Rindere) 11 August 1998 (11.08.1998) Figures 1-9	1-3
✓ P	US 6,192,181B1 (Haataja et al) 20 February 2001 (20.02.2001) Figures 1-16	1-3

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
05 November 2001 (05.11.2001)	14 DEC 2001
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703)305-3230	Authorized officer Brian Sircus  Telephone No. (703) 308-0956